

Coupling device for restraining belts, particularly for children safety seats for motor vehicles.

The present invention relates to a coupling device for restraining belts, particularly for children safety seats for motor vehicles.

The restraining belts for children safety seats for motor vehicles are typically constituted by three or five branches, one of which is attached at one of its free ends to a body of a coupling device, or buckle, whereas the other two or four branches are attached at their free ends to respective latching elements, or tongues, adapted to be inserted and locked in the buckle body.

A coupling device of this kind is known for example from European Patent application EP-A-1 295 541.

According to the prior art, the tongues (or the tongue, where a restraining system with only two branches is used) comprise an elongated metal stem, the free end portion of which is variously shaped so as to engage in the buckle body. The stem of the tongue extends from an attachment portion adapted to be connected to the belt and generally made of plastics, in which a slot is provided for connection to the end of the associated branch of belt. However, these tongues suffer from the drawback that the metal part to be engaged in the buckle body is in view when the belt is not being used and therefore can get warmer, especially during hot days and/or when the motor vehicle is left under the sun rays, up to such a temperature that the tongue may turn out to be dangerous in case of contact, in particular by children, as it can produce burnings. Moreover, there may be problems of allergies to

metals (such as, for example, chrome) which are used in the metal part of the tongue.

It is therefore the object of the present invention to provide a tongue element for a coupling device for restraining belts, particularly for children safety seats for motor vehicles, which does not suffer from the above-mentioned drawback of the prior art and has a structure strong enough not to break when, in case of a vehicle impact, the belt has to exert a restraining action on the body of the seat occupant.

This and other objects are achieved according to the invention by virtue of a tongue element for a coupling device for restraining belts having the characteristics defined in Claim 1.

A further object of the invention is to provide a coupling device for three-branches restraining belts, particularly for children safety seats for motor vehicles, which can operate with the above tongue element and has a simple and strong structure and a safe and reliable operation, as well as a low cost.

Further characteristics and advantages of the invention will result from the following detailed description, given purely by way of non-limiting example, with reference to the appended drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a tongue element for a coupling device for three-branches restraining belts according to the present invention;

Figures 2A and 2B show in plan view and in side elevation view, respectively, a metal insert for the tongue element of Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows in perspective view a coupling device for three-branches restraining belts according to the present invention, to be used with a pair of tongue elements of the same type as that illustrated in Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a plan view from above of the coupling device of Figure 3, in the coupled position;

Figures 4A and 4B are similar views to that of Figure 4 and illustrate sequentially two operating positions of the device during its operation;

Figure 5 shows schematically in perspective view the latching mechanism of the device of Figure 3;

Figures 6 and 7 show schematically in perspective view a releasing push-button and a slider element comprised in the latching mechanism of Figure 5; and

Figure 8 shows in perspective view a metal support element in which the latching mechanism of Figure 5 is received.

Referring first to Figures 1 and 2, a tongue element (here, the element on the right) to be used in a coupling device for three-branches restraining belts, particularly for children safety seats for motor vehicle, is generally indicated 10. The tongue element 10 comprises a stem portion 10a adapted to be inserted and locked in the body of a coupling device, or buckle, as will be explained in detail further on. The stem

portion 10a extends from an attachment portion 10b, in which a slot 11 is provided for attachment to an end of an associated belt branch (not illustrated). The tongue element 10 includes a metal insert 12 (Figure 2A and 2B) forming integrally a first branch 12a which extends in the stem portion 10a and a second branch 12b which extends in the attachment portion 10b and in which the slot 11 is provided. According to the invention, the tongue element 10 is produced by overmoulding of plastics or rubber over the insert 12 so as to form a housing which cover the whole insert, including the said first branch 12a. Therefore, unlike the above discussed prior art, the tongue element 10 does not have any metal part in view which could become overheated at the sun and thus produce burnings or which could cause allergic reactions on anyone who handles the coupling device for the belt. Moreover, as the metal insert extends substantially through the whole tongue element, the element is provided with a high mechanical strength and can thus be applied also to seats for children of greater size, for which the restraining systems have to operate under harder loading conditions.

In the illustrated example, the insert 12 forms, at the free end of the said first branch 12a, a limb 12c folded over upwards at a right angle and serving to stiffen a catch tooth 10c formed by the tongue element 10 at the end of the stem portion 10a. Between the catch tooth 10c and the remaining part of the stem portion 10a there is formed, in the housing of plastics or rubber covering the insert 12, a recess 13 defining a seat intended to engage a movable member for locking of the tongue element 10, as will be explained further on.

As the metal insert 12 is intended essentially only to stiffen the tongue element 10, this latter can have a very simple shape (as that shown in Figures 2A and 2B) and can thus be manufactured at low costs, by simple blanking and/or folding operations.

Referring now in particular to Figures 3, 4, 4A and 4B, a coupling device for three-branches restraining belts, particularly for children safety seats for motor vehicles, is generally indicated 20 and is provided with a pair of tongue elements 10, left and right respectively, of the same type as the one described above. The device 20 comprises a body 21 which is intended to be attached to a first belt branch (not illustrated) and houses a latching mechanism for releasable connection of the body 21 with the two tongue elements 10, which are intended in their turn to be attached to second and third belt branches (also not illustrated).

The body 21 comprises a support element 22, preferably made of metal, on which the various components of the latching mechanism are mounted, and a shell 23, preferably made of plastics or rubber, which is formed as a single piece overmoulded over the support element 22 or is comprised of two separate half-shells fitted to each other so as to cover almost completely the element 22. The support element 22 is connected with the first belt branch, at the opposite end to that intended for attachment to the two tongue elements 10, by means of a slotted portion 24 projecting out of the shell 23. A release push-button 25 is slidably mounted in the coupling direction of the tongue elements 10 (hereinafter called longitudinal direction) in a seat 26 formed on the upper side of the body 21. The push-button 25 is held by the biasing force of a spring (not illustrated) in a coupled

position, in which the tongue elements 10 are locked in the body 21, and can be moved, acting against the resilient force of the spring of the push-button, in a released position, in which the tongue elements 10 can be ejected out of the body 21.

Moreover, in order to ensure the alignment of the two tongue elements 10 when they are inserted in the body 21, these elements have respective connecting members in their respective attachment portions 10b, on the inner side, which members are constituted in the illustrated example by a laterally inner projection 10d (Figure 1) formed by the one element 10 (here, the left-hand element) and by a recess 10e provided in the other element for receiving the projection 10d (Figures 4A and 4B).

Referring now in particular to Figures 5 to 8, the latching mechanism of the coupling device according to the present invention will be described. The support element 22 (schematically illustrated in Figure 5 and in greater detail in Figure 8) has, at an opposite end to the one attached to the associated belt branch, a through opening 28 of rectangular section in which the stem portions 10a of the two tongue elements 10 can be inserted. The element 22 forms also a substantially parallelepiped cavity 29 in connection with the opening 28, in which cavity a pair of sliders 30 (one for each tongue element 10) are longitudinally slideable.

The sliders 30, one of which is shown in detail in Figure 7, are urged frontward by a ejection spring (not illustrated), that is in the opposite direction to that of insertion of the tongue elements 10, so as to react, during the coupling operation, to the insertion of the tongue elements and

facilitate, during the release operation, the ejection of these elements. Each slider 30 has a front abutment surface 30a for the respective tongue element 10 and forms a laterally outer extension 30b which project frontward and is intended to abut against a respective abutment surface 29a formed by the seat 29 (Figure 8) in order to prevent the slider from slipping out of the body 21 when the tongue elements 10 are not inserted. The two sliders 30 also form respective laterally inner extensions 30c which are shaped in such a manner as to allow a certain amount of relative movement of the sliders in the longitudinal direction, in order to hinder the closing of the device when only one element 10 is inserted in the body 21, as will be explained in detail further on.

In order to lock the tongue elements 10 in the body 21 there is provided a locking rod 31 (Figure 5) which extends transversely, that is, perpendicularly to the longitudinal direction above defined, and is received in a seat 32 (clearly visible in Figure 8) so as to be vertically movable between a lowered position (shown in Figure 5), in which the rod engages in the recesses 13 formed by the stem portions 10a of the two tongue elements 10, thereby hindering the releasing thereof from the body 21, and a raised position (not shown), in which the rod disengages the recesses 13, thereby allowing the two elements 10 to be ejected from the body 21. The rod 31 is subjected to the resilient force of a spring (not illustrated) which tends to urge it downwards, that is, to the coupled position.

When the sliders 30 are disposed in the forward position, urged by the respective springs against the respective abutment surfaces 29a, their outer extensions 30b and 30c

prevent the locking rod 31 from lowering into the coupled position. Thus, if also one tongue element 10 only was inserted into body 21, it would push backwards the associated slider 30 against the action of the respective spring. However, the other slider would stay in the forward position thereby preventing the locking rod 31 from lowering. By virtue of such a provision, therefore, the device prevents one tongue element 10 only from being locked in body 21 and thus the belt from being worn in an incorrect manner.

The latching mechanism further comprises the push-button 25 previously mentioned, which is illustrated in detail in Figure 6. The push-button 25 is constituted substantially by a shaped piece, preferably of plastics, comprising an upper plate portion 25a and a pair of side portions 25b which extend vertically downwards from the upper portion 25a. The upper portion 25a forms on the front side, that is, on the side facing the opening 28 in which the tongue elements are inserted, a projection 33 serving as a safety abutment element. In fact, when the push-button 25 is in the coupled position, the projection 33 is disposed over the locking rod 31 and prevent the latter from moving towards the raised position. Moreover, the upper portion 25a forms on the back side a cylindrical extension 34 serving as a guide element for the spring of the push-button. This spring abuts, on the side of the support element 22, against a projection 27 formed by the element 22 (Figure 8).

The side portions 25b of the push-button 25 are slideably mounted on the support element 22 along a pair of longitudinal guides 35 to allow the push-button 25 to move between the said coupled and released positions. Moreover, the side portions 25b integrally form respective legs 36



extending frontward and disposed slideable in the guides 35. Each of these legs 36 forms, at its front side, a ramp-like portion 37 having a slanted upper surface 37a intended to work together with the locking rod 31 so as to cause the rod to raise when the push-button 25 (and thus the legs 36) is moved backwards to the released position.

Advantageously, in order to enable the user easily to realise whether the belt has been coupled correctly, the push-button 25 has on its upper side a coloured area 38 (which can be observed in the view of Figure 4) which can be easily distinguished with respect to the remaining part of the push-button, which part is hidden in the body 21 when the push-button 25 is in the released position and, on the contrary, is visible from outside when the push-button is in the coupled position.

The operation of the coupling device describer above will be explained now in short. In the coupled position (Figure 5), the tongue elements 10 are inserted in body 21 of the device through the opening 29 in such a manner that the recesses 13 formed in the stem portions 10a project from the opening 29 and are engaged by the locking rod 31, which is held in the coupled, lowered position by the force of the spring of the rod. The projection 33 formed by the push-button 25, which is held in the coupled position by the action of the spring of the push-button, locks the rod 31 from above, preventing the latter from moving upwards and hence from disengaging from the recesses 13 of the tongue elements 10. The sliders 30 are urged by the free ends of the stem portions 10a of the tongue elements 10 against the action of the ejection spring of the sliders. It will be noted that in this condition the projection 33 enables to prevent the device from

inadvertently releasing when the vehicle on which the restraining system is installed is subjected to bumps, jolts and bounces.

At this point, it is necessary to move the push-button 25 into the released position, acting against the spring of the push-button, in order to release the device. Consequently, the projection 33 integral with the push-button 25 disengages the locking rod 31, which can thus be moved upwards into the released position by virtue of the backward movement of the ramp-like portions 37 of the push-button. As soon as the rod 31 disengages from the recesses 13 of the tongue elements 10, the latter are ejected from the body 21 by virtue of the sliders 30 being pushed frontward by the ejection spring of the sliders against the respective abutment surfaces 30a. Moreover, in this condition the sliders 30 are below the locking rod 31 and thus prevent the latter, by means of their outer extensions 30b and 30c, from lowering to the coupled position.

As can be easily appreciated in the light of the preceding description, a coupling device according to the invention has the advantages of a simple and sturdy structure, a safe and reliable operation, as well as low manufacturing costs.

Naturally, the principle of the invention remaining unchanged, embodiments and manufacturing details may vary widely from those described and illustrated purely by way of non-limiting example.